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HARTFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1839.

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WHITEFIELD'S ELOQUENCE.

In what follows, we would direct the reader's but faintly conceive it, yet we may, without bring the decencies of worship into disrepute. controllable impulse. much hazard, attempt to distinguish its peculiar. He held nothing in respect, which, as he thought, Is the occasion for such devotedness wholly ities, and name some of its results. If the inqui- lulled men's consciences, and substituted lifeless gone? Does the case alter with the creed a man ry effects nothing more, it will at least serve to habits or ceremonial pageantry, for a sacrifice of subscribes, or the character of the church he adillustrate Whitefield himself.

now are through the world, as Methodists. His this seeking of other people's hearts.

fold, and, I trust, without reserve, into his Al.

with, except a discourse which, he says,

" I made for a small Christian society, and sent to a neighbouring clergyman, to convince him how unfit I was to take upon me the important Ardor, enthusiasm, devotion to a single point or work of preaching. He kept it for a fortnight, cause, terrifying or melting appeals, addressed and then sent it back with a guinea for the loan of it, telling me he had divided it into two, and ly wicked, -these, certainly, are not strange facts had preached it, morning and evening, to his or qualities in the history of orators. He was by congregation. With this sermon I mean to begin, no means the only one, among churchmen or God willing, next Sunday."

in the church where he had been baptized, and was the first, and eminently the great field-preachhad first received the sacrament of the Lord's er, since the apostolic time, this is but an accident Supper. Though so young, and in a crowd of in the case, and scarcely an explanation of the those who knew him in his infant and childish interest and celebrity that are still attached to his crowds, and deficient, as he acknowledges himself days, he spoke with authority and effect, and says, name. The singularity of his adventure could to be, in natural bravery, - is preparing to leave he soon found the unspeakable advantage of hav. do little more than distinguish him as one of the all and follow the Wesleys to an infant settlement boy at school. He adds,

him as a scholar, yet while there he had sought out the poor and the prisoner as objects of spiritu- of bitter trial,—the dull hardships of his frequent the establishment gave him no uneasiness, if good ual sense, the poor and the prisoner make up the great mass of mankind in all places and conditions.

ty, which could give him no name in the world, and offer no worldly excitement;—these, certain-field formed, may be brought forward as his pres-So that the rudest part of his early training was no small part of his preparation for the great work him they were as nothing to break or weaken that, "in general, they have subsided into other

London. He says, "Last week, save one, I lived upon the breath of opinion, and the sweet as the head of a party, and he chose to be a pilpreached ten times in the different churches, and solaces of home. the last week, seven, and yesterday, four times, and read prayers twice, though I slept not an the subduing and forgetfulness of self, that he have such a fact on record.

N. A. R.

He proceeds thus; Papers sent by mail, at \$2,00 payable in advance, church was drowned in tears. Since that, there and Foster names him, "as a noble instance of with a discount of twelve and a half per cent. to is no end of persons coming and weeping, telling that attribute of the decisive character,—the inagents becoming responsible for six or more subscri- me what God has done for their souls. Others, tense necessity of action." And action with him

like drops of rain."

He set out in life with very humble prospects. forth under the wing of the ancient hierarchy, to show his zeal in the same way with Whitefield; English Theatricals. The two national theatres He set out in the with very hunder prospects. The two national theatres. He was the son of an innkeeper, and, when the his whole bearing is that of a fearless reformer, but is equal zeal less wanted now, or will it be have been for a long time well known as ruinous establishment was itself decaying, he served as a fixed upon acting out an idea of his own. No ever less wanted, till sin has passed off from the common drawer in the tavern, at the age of fif. one ever thinks of asking, whether this young earth? If not, then Whitefield, the Calvinist, the teen, and continued in this employment for nearly man was not seeking preferment, and making Methodist, the itinerant, the field-preacher, "the a year and a half. According to his own ac. trouble to be bribed to peace. If he were a ma. hunter of souls," as he styles himself, is, in one count, he was an idle and wicked boy, passionately fond of reading romances and plays, and some either as to his power or his objects. He is, on they believe to be the word of God. -N. A. R. what noted for his elecution, and his skill in pri- the contrary, too much absorbed in the concerns vate theatrical representations, as early as his of others. He has not studied himself enough. He meets the world with affections, strong de-At times, however, he longed for a liberal ed- sires, ardent sympathy. His heart is poured out Could all perish of so much power, arder, and ucation; and, by the kindness of friends, his wish like water. Calculation, discrimination, safe effort, and in less than seventy years from his was gratified. At nineteen he was admitted a judgment, are not in him. He estimates men, death? It might be replied, that Whitefield was servitor in Pembroke College, Oxford; and here and the power of improving them, by his wishes, not a wise man for himself. He was lavish of his began that remarkable change in his character and not by a wisely-applied experience. He resources. He seems to have had not one selfish and life, which distinguished his whole subsequent brings the homeliness and ardor of the Reformers or ambitious object,-no pride of a leader, no course. He fell into the society of the Wesleys into a very different age. And, whatever his forecast to provide for organizing a party, with and others, who were known at Oxford, as they error, he owes his success to this ready meeting, institutions, codes, badges, and rulers, which

time for the poor youth, so exalted were his views ishing and what conversion meant. To this work other. plunges the soul, all acting together to kindle re. trumpet. mighty hands. Only I would have you observe, ligious feeling, or produce some undefined spriritthat, till you hear of my dying for or in my work, ual movement, in the masses of a thronged town, you will not be apprized of all the preferment I till scoffers were silenced, the indifferent aroused. and the most abandoned moved to call for mercy. This is all sincere. He felt every word of it, we shall understand the language in which he overwhelming.

and admire in Whitefield, may be found in others. with effect to the obdurate, the stupid, the gross-Dissenters, who set himself zealously against the He accordingly preached it at his native town, skeptical and irreligious spirit of the age. If he ing been accustomed to public speaking when a most remarkable of eccentric men. We may upon our southern shores, with the wild Indian "I have heard that a complaint had been made ent importance, by his fearless example of de. a few rich and a few poor people for the objects to the bishop, that I drove fifteen mad by the first voting the whole of his life and strength to the of his Christian exertions. There were poor sermon. The worthy prelate, as I am informed, support of a vast spiritual interest, in any way people at least, and it was enough. To build a wished that the madness might not be forgotten that gave promise of success. It was not a popu- house for a few orphans, where they might be fed lar cause, nor a worldly good, that he was en. and clothed and taught, was enough. He could His preparation for his profession will appear gaged in. The same power and devotedness, preach in every town along our coast, he could very moderate to those who know that learning turned in another direction, might have brought return again and again to England, to preach for and reflection were as much needed by a preach- him present profit. He certainly might have this humble charity, and gratefully receive in er of those days, as now; and especially, if he avoided contempt and personal outrage. But we half-pence the donations of his Moorfields' thouset up for a reformer both in doctrine and man- see every moment, that what he sacrificed or en. sands. Here was no boyish passion, that died in ners. But we are speaking of one who is not to dured is always a second thought with him, if the first pulsation. It was a great and darling obbe estimated in any respect by ordinary rules, considered at all. His eye is ever upon his ob. ject of his life. He could count at his death but and who always trusted chiefly to his power over ject. The turns of popularity, the alienation of one hundred and eighty-three children who had men's hearts and wills. If Oxford did little for old friends,-even of those with whom he first been regularly educated and provided for at this al influence; and, at the very commencement of voyages, his many painful journeys to collect was done to any. If the charity had expired his preaching, his thoughts were fixed upon his money for his Orphan-House (and which he was with him, it should still be remembered as an in-American voyage, with a like benevolent purpose. charged by his foes with not accounting for), and terpreter of his mind and purposes. It survives, And it is not long before he finds that, in a spirit. all this expenditure of labor for an obscure chari- we believe, in its primitive humility. his purpose, though he weeps for a sundered churches, especially in America." It is certain, We have full statements, from his own pen, of the first-fruits of his preaching in Bristol and tion, with as warm a human feeling as if he had of them. He thought it would make him appear

hour the night before, which was spent in reli- might give all to the spiritual advancement of gious conversation." And it is important to re- others. He seems to have no home, no possesmember, that the preacher is a clergyman of the sions, and no prospect or desire of either. When established church, and not an erratic, highflying a private contribution was proposed for him in Dissenter in conventicle, chapel, or tabernacle. Edinburgh, he said, "I will not admit of any such thing. I make no purse. What I have, I give "Last Sunday, in St. Dunstan's, at six in the morning, when I gave my farewell, the whole my motto still." He must be forever at work; again, beg little books, and desire me to write requires change of place, succession of objects, public scenes. His consuming zeal admits of no At Bristol, such was the pressure in every repose, and is fed by agitation. He says, "Every the abominations of licentiousness and iniquity. speaking forgiveness. Is there any business so church, that he could hardly make his way to thing I meet with seems to carry this voice with it,- Go thou, and preach the gospel; be a pilthe reading-desk. He says,
"Some hung upon the rails of the organ loft, grim on earth; have no party, or certain dwellothers climbed upon the leads of the church, and altogether made the church so hot with their altogether made the church so hot with their breath, that the steam would fall from the pillars seest me in danger of nestling, -in pity, in tender ke drops of rain."

Pity, put a thorn in my nest, to prevent me from Such was the commencement of his memorable it." His itinerancy, or ranging as he called it, attention to Whitefield's eloquence; both because thirty year's preaching. A new power was in was his delight. Others might adopt it, after deof itself, and because it was the chief instrument action; a new voice among lethargic hearers and liberating upon the general utility of the practice, their own witness. A writer in the 20th No. of of itself, and because it was the chief instrument action; a new voice among letting the latter and of his power, and the main outward sign of his preachers; a spiritual energy, that seemed ready and its efficacy as part of a scheme of ecclesiaswhole character and resources. Though we can to sweep away forms and rituals, and even to tical tactics. But he followed it from some un-

heart and life to God. And, though he comes dresses? We do not ask, whether a preacher is

WHITEFIELD'S MONUMENTS.

But we asked, Where then are his monuments? might perpetuate his name, and sustain the intereligious experiences and conversion, his severe We should try to conceive how Whitefield's rest which his presence had excited. Instead of self-denial, and mental agonies and aberrations new method of pulpit eloquence struck the Lon- seeking to break up episcopacy or presbyterian-(they are all upon record), will of course be re- don population. His doctrine was in no respect ism, or religious societies of any name, that he garded differently by different minds; but, in his new; but we know, that to insist strongly upon might bring the dispersed flocks into his fold, he own never-changed conviction, he was made a a single old topic is almost making it new. He sought only for hearers; it mattered not what subject of spiritual regeneration; he had passed through an entire renewal of his nature into the Holy Spirit, as essential to life. There was none seasons of worship. If he could wake up the image of God. His whole soul was now given other. He cared not for rites, as having any languid preachers of the time to more effective to the salvation of others. At the age of twenty- virtue in themselves. Every man must be con ministration, they might keep their titles, catheone, and before taking his bachelor's degree, he verted or perish; and he was to urge this fact drals, revenues, and congregations. God's purwas admitted into holy orders. It was a trying upon high and low, till they should feel what per- pose would be accomplished, and he knew no

of the sacred office, and so humble his estimate of himself. He says.

But he has his monuments. One of them is, himself. He says.

But he has his monuments. One of them is, he went with that with Christians at the present day, differing —a hot-bed for prostitutes, pick-pockets and bad in bondage, and will not let them go to serve the "When I went up to the altar (to receive ordi- the avowed consciousness of power swelling al. from each other in many points which they deem characters of all descriptions—an arena for the Lord' could think of nothing but Samuel's most to inspiration, but all the time heightening important, he is remembered with equal affection standing, a little child, before the Lord, with a his sense of responsibleness, and calling forth respect, and gratitude. There are even churchlinen ephod. When the bishop laid his hands more intense effort. There is no room or motive men, who delight to trace to Whitefield a change upon my head, my heart was melted down, and I for exageration in describing this higher than in preaching among no small portion of their offered up my whole spirit, soul and body, to the romantic enterprise. It may cost us some pains body; there is more of sound doctrine, it is service of God's sanctuary." "I gave myself up to take in all the circumstances of the case; but, thought, more of the Thirty-Nine Articles, and to be a martyr for him who hung upon the cross if we can conceive of consummate oratory, a more solemn and fervid delivery, since he, a for me. Known unto him are all future events burning sprirt of devotion and benevolence, and priest of their own order, shook the pillars of and contingencies. I have thrown myself blind. horror at the degradation and ruin in which sin their ancient temples with his new mountain-

Again, it is his monument, that he was foremost, even when a stripling, among those godly men, in and out of the Establishment, laymen and clergy, who set themselves against the skepticism and indevoutness of the age. It was a time to and acted upon it to his death's day. We come sounded his London triumphs, and feel little sur- come out and speak ardently to high and low, as now to his first sermon. He had not one to begin prise that the effect, for the time at least, was if they had hearts and consciences, and an endless future, and business, and pleasures, and woes No doubt, the traits of character we discern that were not of this world. We doubt not, that the secret influence of his character and preaching has descended and now rests on thousands who never heard his name.

His humblest monument was his most precious gem, -the Orphan-House in Georgia. The popular London preacher, the eloquent youth, whom old and young were following with love or hate, some trembling for their salvation, some for the safety of the church and the good order of society, and some to mock at the fanatic,-in the midst of all this public ferment and personal importance, and fond as he was of society and of better account for his influence then, and his pres. and the hostile Spaniard for his neighbours, and

grim to all, rather than a ruler over a particular

DECLINE OF THE DRAMA IN THE WORLD.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The indubitable eviden-

every friend to religion and sound morality. result in the destruction of both soul and body. place where Jesus has promised to meet him? very occupation is, to rob, steal, demoralize, ensnare and lead down to the gates of hell.

But lest we should be thought too censorious, and too severe in animadversions, we will hear patron and firm supporter of Theatricals, after giving us a history of the rise, progress and decline of Theatricals in France, proceeds to give us a most melancholy accom of the state of those in England. Hear him.

"Nothing can exceed the deplorable state of concerns. Successive lessees have squandered away their property on this most ungrateful of speculations, without any further result than the pleasure of hearing themselves styled "spirited for the public amusement," or the mortification of being abused, in no measured terms, as the "violaters of good taste, and the criminal destroyers of the legitimate drama." "Of late, the voice of complaint has become both more general and louder: the attempts to connect the classic boards of old Drury and Covent Garden into an arena for the exhibition of foreign singing and foreign dancing, not to say of wild beasts, and all sorts of monsters-the prevalence of spectacle and noise-of scenic effects and pictorial dramatic authorship as far as the higher regions of intellect are concerned, are now so glaringly manifest, that the full chorus of complaint demands speedy and summary redress."

This then, according to the voluntary testimony of their own witness is a true picture of their greatest and best; and he tells us moreover that the management of the whole theatrical concern in England is " entirely left to the uncontrolled

power of personal caprice."

We will now hear what he says of the minor theatres. "The truth must out. The greater bandying of oaths and indecent jokes, a mixture stickler for theatres, attributes their decline, (a- in heaven. mong other things) to the growing taste of the public for reading, and the discredit into which theatres have fallen among a vast number of families, who are kept away from motives of self-respect and the dread of the contamination of their the saints in life. younger members from the scenes which are nighty exhibited there among the audience portion. "It the upper parts of the theatres are expressly cal- when his house is on fire! culated, to answer the purposes of a market for prostitutes."

Now, that theatres and theatrical performanes are the same in substance in Europe and America, and that their influence upon the community is the same everywhere, no one can doubt. We ask then with these facts before him, command the sun to stand still, and delay time how can any person professing to be a friend to as long as they have occasion for it. good order and sound morals, for one moment the time has come when every virtuous citizen, get to shore on a plank. when every friend of religion and humanity, should raise long and loud the voice of warning, the downfall and extinction of these corrupters and demoralizers of our youth and fellow citizens. -Eastern Baptist.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

It is an unpretending meeting-so much so, that many are led to undervalue it. A few Christians assemble in the quiet place where prayer is wont to te be made ; they sing hymns of praise; perhaps interchange some word of advice or encouragement, and unite in offering to God their humble petitions.-This is all-it occupies an hour. The gay and thoughtless, if they notice it at all, bestow on it a good humored smile of contempt. The worldly minded call it waste of time-and the proud unbeliever scoffs at it as at once presumptuous and absurd.

business press, and cares and responsibility crowd great. They are such as are not permitted to on your mind and time? Oh, withhold from an those who have character, and reputation, and encroaching world that sacred hour, assigned to station to sustain. The great pass through life united prayer. Banish for a short space your on a high horse. They sit erect. Their heads anxieties, or if that be too difficult, bring them are elevated and they move-proudly on to their with you, and lay them at the feet of Him who graves, without knowing or feeling a thousandth careth for you.

unite in humble prayer, without feeling a tran- less, poverty-stricken brethren, make the journey quilized influence steal over your fevered spirit, of life on foot. We hasten not on our way; we as you listen to the precepts of the holy book, take it easy; we cull the flowers which grow the thoughts of God, his goodneas, his conde- along our path; we avoid the briers and thorns scension, and his faithfulness, will encourage which obstruct it; and when we come to a sonny and re-assure you to future effort. Plead not or a pleasant spot, we sit down and enjoy i's beauwant of time; must not the soldier take time to ties, and take she refreshments and rest that our arm himself, be the battle ever so fierce or hur-necessities may require,

ried : and are you not engaged in a severe conflict ? How know you what trial may be just at hand? and where can you gird on the breastces which we have of the declination and spee- plate of righteousness, and grasp the shield of dy downfall of the Theatricals of our own and faith so well, as in the social prayer meeting ? other countries, must be cheering to the heart of Has your affection to the Saviour become coldhas the world ensnared you ? The natural effect No institution that has ever received the sanc- of this will be to make you shun the place of tion and patronage of any portion of the respec- prayer. But yield not to it at the peril of your table part of community, has exerted such a del- salvation. Remember that there you may have eterious and demoralizing influence upon society, an interview with your injured Lord; you may as has the stage. It is in these nurseries of vice come so near him as to touch the hem of his that the young have first been initiated into all garment; look into his face, and hear his voice It is here where habits of idleness and dissipa- urgent, any claim so dear, that it should prevent are formed by the young of both sexes, which a true disciple of Christ from coming to the

NO. 8.

HINTS TO MINISTERS.

The Editor of the Biblical Recorder in noticing some things which might be mended, gives these, among other hints :

In the third place, our ministers err, as I have often though, in not reading more of the scriptures. In our country congregations, which hear preaching but once a month, and in which are many persons who are unable to read themselves, the reading of at least one chapter of the word of God, should always constitute a part of the public services. In that case, the preacher may always have the satisfaction of knowing that, how imperfect soever his own performances may prove, the people will have the benefit of at least a lesson from God's word- Besides this, the reading of the scriptures always enhances the dignity, the solemnity, the spirituality, not to say the utility of religious worship.

In the fourth place our ministers are apt to be too prolix. As a general rule, an audience should never be wearied-should never be permitted to wait with impatience, for a preacher to get done.-They should always be dismissed beore their attention begins to flag-while their interest is still excited, and their desires are still unsatisfied. In that case, they will hear with pleasure, will leave the sanctuary with reluctance, and will be anxious to come again. To produce this effect, the preacher should in genachievements, and the almost total exclusion of eral be short. There are doubtless exceptions to all general rules. But in common cases, no minister should exceed an hour, and in many instances, it would be better not to exceed half that time. It is a good rule for preachers young and old, to stop as soon as they are done. - And another rule of equal utility, is to stop whether done or not, so soon as the audience withdraw their attention, and thereby manifest a wish to be dismissed. For a minister to continue preaching, after having lost the attention of his hearers, is but little better than beating the air.

As a candle when it sinks into the socket of drunkenness and the most offensive exhibitions; emits but a feeble light, and is of short duration; the whole seasoned with a compound of the so a death-bed repentance does not allow a man most offensive smells." As strange as it may to let his light shine before men, that others may appear to an American, this same advocate and see his good works, and glorify his Father who is

The longest life is no more sufficient for a man to repent of his sins, to correct what is wrong, to put the soul into a proper posture for another world, and to become meet for the inheritance of

Men run a desperate hazard by putting off the consideration of their soul's salvation; they are s impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that like a man who concludes to take another nap

God has nowhere promised to receive to his favor those who give him good words and fair promises only; and who conclude to leave their sins when they can keep them no longer.

Men would have some semblance of excuse in neglecting religion, if like Joshua, they could

To put off religion to a future time, and then countenance, encourage and patronize these attend to it, is as if a man should be willing, or haunts of vice and immorality? We feel that desire to be shipwrecked, hoping that he shall

He who proposes to neglect his soul's concerns until a more favorable opportunity, or until he remonstrance and rebuke, nor cease till he sees is better disposed, is like the idiot who coming to a river, and intending to pass over, concluded to wait till all the water had passed by.

If we are ever so diligent, time will be too nimble for us, and go faster than our work.

In religion, we should act like men in other matters : for instance, men embrace the first opportunity of getting rich; the man who finds hat he has missed his way, immediately turns back : the man who is sick desires to get well as soon as possible.

False hopes are like pleasant dreams and delusions, which when men awake in the resurrection and judgment day, will quickly vanish away. Eastern Baptist.

HAPPINESS OF THE POOR .- I have just been thinking what a privilege it is to be poor and un-But Christian, do not you suffer yourself to known, and what a blessing it is to be without a think so lightly of this means of grace; for such character. Nine tenths of my enjoyments are it assuredly is. Are you in active life? Does such as are not attainable by the wealthy or part of the beauties of the world in which they You cannot join in songs of gratitude, nor lived. I, on the other hand, with my charcter-

HARTFORD, MAY 10, 1839.

OUR ANNIVERSARIES .- We would particularly call the grace, with more fervent importunity. attention of our friends to the interesting Reports of the the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, published in our more than \$19,000; receipts during the year that their members may be fully supplied. paper of to-day. We could wish that every Baptist in amounted to nearly \$25,000. Of this there has Connecticut had been present at the meetings, that he come to a crisis, and the cry for help, rings in startling \$7000 in the treasury. tones, upon our ear. Brethren, let us answer it, by a noble, cheerful, and generous response.

We shall publish accounts of the Anniversary of the Home Mission in our next paper.

We beg to inform our friends that the Editor of this paper is not supplied with any funds to defray the expense of unpaid letters which are sent to him by mail. He is occasionally honored with communications relating to business, or containing some brief notice for the Secretary, similar, for example, to the one which follows, for which he is subjected to the necessity of paying postage. He would not indeed care much about it, if the letters thus received, contained valuable matter for the pages of the Secretary; but as it is, he begs, very respectfully to decline the honor of paying for what is of no sort of personal value to him. The Publisher, and not the Editor of the paper, is the proper person with which to do business relating to the paper, and to whom all Communications of this kind ought to be ad-

Br. TURNBULL.-Please to give the following an insertion in the Christian Secretary. It has been unintentional.

ORDINATION .- The Rev. Henry Little was Ordained as an Evangelist, in Stamford, Ct., March 26th, 1839 .- The Sermon was preached by Br. Jas. W. Eaton. The Or. daining Prayer was offered by Br. Alva Gregory. The Charge to the Candidate was given by Br. J. G. Collom .-Br. John Waterbury gave the Hand of Fellowship.

Br. Little has been preaching the Gospel as a licensed minister for some time. He now goes forth to supply, with prospect of doing increased good .- [Com.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE ANTI-SLAVERY DEPOSITOny .- Last week Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock, a heavy torpedo was placed on the steps in front of the Anti-Slavery Depository, in Asylum street, by some villain, the Bible. and fired off. The explosion was very heavy, shattering the windows, and blowing the door to the back end of the store, near where two gentlemen were sitting, who fortunately escaped uninjured. The windows in the dwellings on the opposite side of the street were slightly injured-also those in the house adjoining the Repository. A lad passed the door, we understand, half a moment before the explosion, and was told by a fellow standing near by, that he had better get out of the way, or he would be hurt; the explosion quickly followed. This fellow was immediately after recognized by the boy, whereupon he was arrested as the perpetrator of the outrage, and committed to the watch isfy them. Shall the half a million of American J. M. Linnard, W. S. Hansell, Jacob Reed, John house; his name is Clark, and on Saturday he was exam. Baptists content themselves with giving only Jones, W. E. Garrett. ined before Justice Perkins, and held to bail in the sum of 25,000 copies of the word of God to all the des-\$400 to appear for trial at the County Court to be held in titute millions of the heathen? How deeply ing anniversaries of this important Society. It

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE. - The proceedings of the General Assembly for the past week have been of no very particular interest, as the business has pally been referred to Com mittees which have not yet reported. A great number of petitions have been presented, among which are many for divorces, several on the slavery question, a few for aid to the Weslevan University and Washington College, and one from the Trustees of the Conn. Literary Institution at Suffield, for aid from the State. The amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people, passed the House on Tuesday afternoon, by a vote of 178 to 16.

From the Baptist Record OUR ANNIVERSARIES.

This delightful week, replete with solemn and joyful interest to all the friends of Zion, is just closing upon us. Never, in the whole history of our denomination, have we witnessed so much, in so short a period, to make us glad, and grateful, and humble, as during the last four days. The attendance was highly respectable, embracing a representation from about one half the states. All these benevolent societies are evi-

The unbroken harmony of views and feelings open the meeting with prayer. manifested throughout the meetings, constrained numerous beholders to say, "See how these brethren love one another." But above all, the ardent, glowing love to Christ, the tender concern for souls, the pantings of intense desire for the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom, seemed to fill all hearts, and guide the tongues of the speakers. The Holy Ghost evidently presided, and shed his quickening, soothing, peaceful influences upon the several assemblies, so that every heart was constrained to say, "Lord, it is good for us to be here !"

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIRLE SOCIETY

The second anniversary of the American and 1st Baptist Church.

traduced the business by an extended and animated address. He called for gratitude in review of past mercies experienced by the Society. The receipts of the year had equalled any former one; and the union of heart and views had been continually increasing, and he thought was now Noah Davis, its originator and first general agent. and continued opperations of the Society until around him the benign effect of tracts, and gave the present period, he gave some interesting ex- at length, one affecting instance, where the salutracts from its corespondence with brethren Yates tary truth received from the early perusal of a of Calcutta, and Judson in Burmah, showing the tract, after having long lain unproductive in the to place in the continued aid of this Society in ing and conversion of the soul. diffusing faithful translations of the word of God, Brother S. ILSLEY of Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke among the oriental nations. He noticed also the of the importance of sustaining the operations of the press, that modern efforts for evangelizing misrepresentations of other denominations. He

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY. | tiance had been placed in the means, instead of | Those who have their thoughts awakened to a all I have experienced I am convinced the work | selves, and collected last year \$3000. The God's blessing on them. He closed by a solemn consideration of our peculiar views, will frequent of sustaining missions rests mainly on pastors. church has also far exceeded its former contribuappeal to all the friends of the Society to bear it ly read a candid tract, and are more likely to be We have professedly devoted our all to the cause tions, as will be seen soon. The effect of this on their hearts in their approach to a throne of won to the truth by its silent perusal, than by of Christ; and, brethren, we have felt that we anticipated evil in our missionary operations will

The Report of the treasurer was read, showmeetings of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and ing a balance at the beginning of the year of been appropriated to foreign distribution, chiefly might have caught a portion of their devout and benevo. in Farther India, the sum of \$25,000. Salaries, lent enthusiasm. We have done comparatively little in travelling expenses, insurances and other incidenthis State for the great cause of Foreign Missions. In tal expenses, a little less than \$2,000. There this respect we are much behind some of our neighbors. has been expended in the stereotyping and print-Our efforts have not been systematic and vigorous. But ting of Bibles and Testaments for home distribuit is high time to awake out of sleep. Our Missions have tion, about \$10,000, leaving a little more than

Sommers, then read

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

It hailed with gratitude the union now felt in the objects of this Society. It spoke of the publication of 35,000 copies of the word of God in the authorized version of King James' translators; most carefully copied from the original edition printed under the superintendence of the translators themselves. The magnitude of those claims which bind us to give an ample supply of the Scriptures to all the millions of America, were adverted to; and then a sketch of what has been done by our brethren to translate and diffuse the word of God among the heathen, from the early efforts of Dr. Carey, to the translations recently made by Judson and his associates.

It also adverted to the increased demand for the Scriptures in heathen lands, by the Armenians, the Chinese, the Shyans, Karens and Burmese. The Russians also are beginning to read and inquire as well as the Germans, Swedes, Swiss, and even the Jews; and the way is opening for the communication of the Scriptures to them. So, also, the Greeks are loudly calling for the bread of life.

Wants of the Society.

year for the diffusion of Bibles among a population of 60,000,000.

editions now in progress, besides the wants of the fluence for the promotion of the Redeemer's Karens, Siamese, Shyans and Assamese. The kingdom." Indians in our Western country are also needing

is needed, for 25 different languages. The acceptance of the Report was moved by suing year. brother Taylor of Va., who dwelt on the incalculable good done by the appropriation of \$25, 000 for diffusing the Scriptures in heathen lands, by the Society the last year. The tendency of iel Dodge, J. A. Warne, R. Babcock, jr., C. B. above all in his spiritual interest. He appealed to the audience whether this amount should sat- Swope, John C. Davis, R. Fenner, Wilson Jewel, vigorously incited to future efforts!

1st Resolution moved by brother Cushman of witnessed in this city. Philadelphia, and seconded by brother John Peck of New York, and passed.

2d Resolution offered by brother Lynd of Cincinnati, and seconded by brother Ball of Va., and passed, after which the Society elected its April, for their third anniversary.

dification of imperative circumstances, for the formation of this Society, and therefore claimed for S. Peck, one of the Secretaries. it the public support. The second called for an expression of our gratitude to God, for the favor long and able address of Brother Cushman, in Report opened with a thrilling remark, and were thus diminished the present year, I resolved would surprise you all. sustaining the former, is soon to be published in touched a very tender chord in his feelings. full, when we may notice it again.]

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

The Fifteenth anniversary of the Baptist General Tract Society, was attended on Tuesday evedently advancing, and show a happy increase of ning last, in the First Baptist Church. The

The following portions of the Annual Reports were then read.

[We shall publish the Report next week.]

publications.

Brother BAKER of Norfolk, Va., seconded the a peculiar interest in this Society. He was the successor in the pastoral office of the lamented

recent expressions of regret from the pulpit and the Society as an engine of defence against the the heathen had not been followed with results, had recently witnessed the good effects of tracts tions and perplexities of Boards. Shall brethren ent that near two years ago we had a delightful have not got it—but we think we know where porportional to the means employed: and while in their monthly distribution. In an extensive who work in the Board alone feel the responsibilihe insisted that there was no just cause for this revival among his own people, he had seen great objection, he suggested that, perhaps, undue re- good effected by the tracts of our Society.

any other method in which we may hope to approach them. He warmly recommended the es. in regard to operations abroad. Pastors lay reside. A feeling has been awakened there

Brother B. Stow of Boston, offered the follow-

ing Resolution: Resolved, That the enlargement of operations proposed in the Report this evening read, be ap- and duty for their own edification and encourage- responsibility. Some were fearful of urging their proved by the Society, and the Board be instructed to carry it into effect as early as possible.

of the Society: the honoured names of Davis, adapting his efforts to his object? Does not eve- if I press the people to give too much to other Knowles, Staughton and Reynolds, were all en- ry pastor pursue, to some extent, the same course. objects, I shall not get more than half a loaf The Coresponding Secretary, brother C. G. gaged in it. They were all there then.—But fif. He may be sometimes governed by mixed motives Ah! my brethren, if I wanted a whole loaf for teen years have passed away, and all these are —these are to be regretted. But I ask every myself, I would urge the people to do as Jesus gone! Only the brother who first spoke and himself were now here, of all its founders! He Monthly Concert, on Monday evening, to make he would take care of them and me. Never then spoke of the good effects of several tracts, that meeting an interesting one? To draw at think of getting your bread by robbing the perish. naming particularly, "Cone on the terms of Com- tention to that meeting, and give it interest, ing heathen. Duty to Christ requires you to munion," " Pengilly on Baptism," " Making light pastors must task their minds; they must feel of Christ," "Salvation by Grace." He had their responsibility, they must come up to the known many cases in which these publications work. had guided the inquiring, or awakened the careless, or saved from error in doctrine, immortal souls.

cradle of the society in its infancy, he felt a very ecution of their duty in this respect. strong desire to see and to aid it now in assuming the manly attitude of mature years; and he could not doubt the willingness of our churches, if

The following was then offered without remarks, by brother Lynd, and passed:

"Resolved, That while we regard the publication and circulation of religious Tracts as a The Calcutta Missionaries need \$10,000 next kindred instrumentality with that of the preached word, we would deeply feel the responsibility which rests upon the churches of our Lord In Burmah, \$34,000 is needed for two large Jesus Christ, to sustain their existence and in-

A collection amounting to more than \$50 was taken. The constitution was amended so as to In all not less than \$50,000 this coming year give to the Board the appointment of all agents, and the following officers were elected for the en-

President, GEORGE B. IDE. Vice President, Joseph H. Kennard. Secretary, William Ford. Treasurer, William W. Keen. Managers, Danthis blessed book, wherever sent, is to improve Keyes, A. D. Gillette, William Shadrack, B. R. man, in all respects, physically, socially, and Loxley, John Davis, Isaac Reed, Richard Gardener, L. Knowles, jr., Thomas Stewart, Geo.

Thus closed one of the most decidedly interest. should we be humbled by past remissness, how was characterized by perfect harmony, and a degree of zeal in reference to the advancement Seconded by brother Stow of Boston, and pas. of this good cause truly cheering. The attendance was much larger than we have ever before as far as I can, that I may encourage, and if the sick man. He replies in the affirmative. If

AMERICAN BAPTIST BOARD OF FOR. EIGN MISSIONS.

officers, and adjourned to meet in New York next the meeting-house of the Spruce street Church, or six that have more. We have from time to of their education to themselves and to their on Wednesday morning, the 24th inst. Dr. time sent out colonies to form new churches. country! Several of these lads had been absent [We were not able to get an exact copy of Sharp, President of the Board, took the chair. That formed in Amity street, took several of our through the day and their rice pots were untouchhese resolutions. The first maintained the jus- Prayer was offered by brother Dodge. An abstract of the Annual Report was read by brother out last year to establish the Tabernacle Church, have you been? How is it you have not eaten

shown to the Society, from its very origin. The and he said he did so from a full heart. The is time enough.] Well, sir, as my resources from these boys, written by themselves, which

ed and cheered by the presence of your former tent. One gentleman had been in the habit of Stuttgard, and baptized 23 persons. But who and of your present Recording Secretary. If giving me a certain sum. To him I applied, and are these? One of them is a distinguished prothe question had then been asked which of us began to state the case. "O yes, Mr. Cone," fessor in one of the German Universities-anothwould most probably be first called away, the said ho, "we understand it all-you often tell us er a preacher of the Gospel. Of these only five response would have been, brother Knowles will about the Foreign Mission cause-you want to or six at first had their attention called to the most probably write a kind obituary of brethren make up your \$1000. I will cheerfully give you subject—were convinced of the duty of believer's contributions and confidence, from the public, and President of the Society, bro. G. B. IDE took the Stow and Conc. O, we have much to do, and four times the amount I have heretofore done." baptism, and sent for Mr. Oncken to baptize them. of good accomplished, in their respective spheres. Chair, and called on Dr. Sharp of Boston to but little time to do it in. The work before us is Three or four others readily gave \$25 each, say. The practical exhibition of the ordinance induced but little time to do it in. the work of God. We are highly favored in be- ing I must have my \$1000, and they would give others to examine into its nature, and they were ing permitted to be fellow-laborers together in a more if necessary. A few weeks after, one of baptized; so that after three day's labor our cause so magnificent, so benevolent. Our pres. these gentlemen accosted me as I was entering brethren returned to Hamburg, leaving a church ent operations must be sustained and enlarged. the church, inquiring if I had completed the sum. of 23 members with a beloved and well qualified Look at our English brethren. Without aid I told him I had. "Well," said he, 'we (naming pastor. The church is not dependent on us, but Brother S. W. LYND of Cincinnati, in moving from any other Society, or from Government, for two or three others,) are glad you called on us- will sustain itself; yet, when these brethren, in the acceptance of the Report, took occasion to schools, they raise for Foreign Missions an an. it has done us good. remark, that he had been connected with the nual sum of 20,000 pounds sterling, nearly \$100,. Ministers are, in this work, the oxen—they administer the ordinance, our missionary was at Society in its infancy, and ever felt a deep inter. 000. They first pay tithes of all they possess must bear the yoke. I wish they might go home hand to aid them-himself about five years ago est in its operations. He loved to advocate it for the support of an established church, and then and set about it. I wish they would task their baptized by my beloved brother who sits near me. here; and earnestly desired the ability to do it support their own institutions. Brethren, do we powers on this subject, as they do for the direct [Alluding to Professor Sears.] more effectively. The adaptedness of tracts for pay tithes of what we possess, even for all our be. ministration of the word. If they do this, they usefulness was obvious, because they presented nevolent objects? They do, shall I say five will find the members of the churches acting his brethren, is actively engaged in diffusing the same truths which the preaching of the gos. times? they do ten times as much in proportion to conscientiously and systematically. pel exhibited. They deserved to be regarded as a kindred instrumentality, and to be extensively and wealth, and with no established church to old sister in our church died lately. Her hus-Foreign Bible society, was attended on Tuesday scattered abroad throughout the world. The support, What ought to be extensively and wealth, and with no established church to be extensively and wealth, and with no established church to be extensively and wealth, and with no established church to be expected from us? morning 23d inst. in the meeting house of the abundant ability of the churches to carry for. We must raise at least \$100,000 in the next urer's of the various Female Societies, and paid brethren have gone, distributing tracts and inculward this, and similar enterprises was also fully twelve months. We must do it, or be disgraced her subscription, saying that he found the money cating the truths of the gospel. In these labors The Rev. Dr. Sharp of Boston, read the 19th shown, and the decided purpose of the speaker in the eyes of the Christian community. We for each laid aside, and marked for its inten-Psalm, and prayer was offered by R. Babcock to engage personally in the work of securing conmunity. We ded object and he had come to pay it for the last teurs of France who carry about bibles and tracts ded object and he had come to pay it for the last teurs of France who carry about bibles and tracts jr, after which the president of the Society in- tributions for the Society, and distributing its brethren. We must do it, for the glory of God time. and the salvation of souls. There are before us some examples of a benevolent sacrifice of propresolution, and stated some reasons why he felt erty. What did Judson a few years ago? Hav. acceptance of the Report. He said he had lis. brethren seem to regard our difficulties as ended. ing, through his own relatives and those of his tened to the reading of the Report with much It is true we have got round Point Judith. But, departed wife; and by the presents received from satisfaction. When the operations of the Board sir, some months ago my heart quailed, I knew the English and Burman governments acquired were so seriously threatened, some months ago, that drafts to the amount of more than sixty complete. After briefly adverting to the origin But aside from these local reasons, he daily saw from six to ten thousand dollars would soon come upon us; and continued opporations of the Society and the same of the same o as a donation into your treasury. Why should I could hardly rest where I was. I could not I expected we should be nailed to the counter in Adoniram Judson do this, more than you or 1? consent to remain and see the whole of this great Boston. I said we shall all be disgraced. Our Why should he love God more than we should? movement arrested, if I could do any thing to missionaries will have to beg-to come home. And why should he do more for his Master? prevent it. I have watched with anxiety to see But relief has come. Yet it should be remem-

have we.

an example—did not the beloved Staughton, dur- en, extending through the land. ing his labors in the Sansom Street Church, study to prepare himself to give his people in the morn-

I would suggest, sir, with very great modesty, a thought which has long occupied my mind, and on which I hope some action will take place at He alluded to an expression in the Report, and this meeting. It is that a Circular be sent out wished it more strong and clear in the declaration from the Board to the pastors of all our churches, of the full extent of our obligations. He liked urging upon them the importance of the work of the word enlargement, in the resolution which he missions, and of the Monthly Concert, and furhad now offered. Having assisted in rocking the nishing such hints as may aid them in the pros-

my own experience as a pastor? Within the last been put together, could not have purchased a fourteen years, during which I have been connect- cow without being embarrassed. In fifteen properly solicited, to furnish the requisite aid, to ed with the Oliver Street Church, they have months, they had built a brick meeting house at enable the Board to extend their operations as contributed \$28,000 to the Foreign Mission a cost of 16 or 18,000 dollars; and paid for it cause; and I never heard a brother or sister say At this time, the only religious charity we had they had contributed too much.

> \$1000 annually for their use. And though I churches would sustain them in the appointment scription book I ever carried in my pocket, has had they been doing for themselves. But being and with my subscription book to preach him had the sum of \$65, to take to the meeting-a abroad. My custom is something like this, when larger contribution than had ever been received I find a brother so disengaged from business that by the Society before. tends to take of this stock. If he appears disin- abstract as has been read it is impossible to give clined to mention any sum, I do not urge him, a clear and adequate idea of what is done. The but tell him I leave it with him to pray over and Report states that ew have a school in Africa of decide before God, and wait to know the result .- 15 boys, some of whom are religious inquirers, Thus I have annually collected my thousand dol. and one is hopefully converted. It is a school lars, and mean to carry my little book with me sir, of about 15 children of head-men, or kings. as long as I live, and to leave it as an heir loom They are children who will soon be on the throne. to my successor.

> various Societies for the promotion of Foreign kind of laws they have from one fact. If a nerand Home Missions, the Bible and Tract cause, son is taken sick, the medicine-man is sent for to Education, Sunday Schools, &c; and I feel it to ascertain who bewitched him. He points out an be my duty and privilege to attend their meetings individual who is called and asked if he bewitched needful aid them by counsel. They have raised privately asked whether he did bewitch the man for Foreign Missions alone, from \$300 to 500 he says he knows nothing about it, but supposes

The 25th Anniversary of the American Bap- churches in our country which possess as large Now the sons of these men are in brother Crocktist Board of Foreign Missions, was attended in an amount of property as Oliver Street, and five er's school. Who can estimate the good effects wealthy members; and the members who went ed. When asked on their return at night, where carried with them perhaps half our funds. But, your rice to day? Their reply was, "We want sir, instead of having nothing to say, I am in dan- to be God-men-we have been cut in the woods Br. Cone moved the acceptance of the Report; ger of speaking too long. [Go on, go on, there to pray as American does." I had five letters to apply to some members of the congregation, I will mention another circumstance. The One year ago, his domestic circle was enlarg. for I had not hitherto solicited them to any ex. Report states that Mr. Oncken made a visit to

Br. Wibb, of New Brunswick, seconded the I will add, sir, a single consideration. Some reliance they were constrained and encouraged mind, was at length made effectual to the awaken. Has he been redeemed by the blood of Jesus? so the result of this annual meeting; and now I feel bered that our means are a river, not a pond—the have we. Has he consecrated his all to God? so greatly relieved. I believe this threatened em- fountain must be replenished as the stream flows barrassment and the feelings it has occasioned, on. Our pecuniary liabilities are constantly re-I wish now to speak as a practical man. For have done me good. I have felt much on the curring. The week previous to our coming here, nearly a quarter of a century I have been working in Boards. I know something of the operation it has done them good. It is known to some prestant more to pay in three weeks, and we ty? Shall it not be shared? I would direct my was added to the church. These young persons ness—we have the lamp of life—have pity on practical remarks to pastors of churches; for from soon formed a missionary society among them.

tablishment of tract depositories in every church, themselves out for the labors of the pulpit. As which will be strengthened, and will be like leav.

DR. Bolles, Corresponding Secretary, said he ing of Sunday, a scriptural exhibition of truth wished to impress pastors with a sense of the ment? And did he not aim to make that prepar- people to contribute to benevolent objects, lest ation which the promiscuous assembly that crowd- they themselves should be deprived of a mainte He adverted with peculiar feelings to the origin ed to hear him on Sunday evening, called for ?- nance. They say, "I hardly get my bread now pastor present, if they task their powers for a Christ had told them, and I should expect that plead this cause. I once proposed an object of benevolence to a man who was not a Christian. After stating the case, I told him I should not press it; he must decide for himself; I wished that at the great day of accounts, I might be found to have done my duty. "Oh!" said he if there comes any accusation against you in that day, you may refer to me; I will answer for you that you have done your duty."

I was pastor of a church twenty two years, When I took charge of the church in Salem, Mass, it had just been constituted, of a few mem-Shall I be excused, sir, if I give here a little of bers, who, if the resources of all the males had was the Massachusetts Missionary Society, for Several years ago, when our Foreign Mission sustaining domestic preachers. It had been a Board was in distress, I pledged myself to raise serious question with the Board, whether the could wish our efforts had been far greater than of a missionary for a certain section, to labor three they have been, I am thankful that in this we months at \$5 a week. I was unwilling to press have not disappointed the Board. The only sub. my people on the subject, for that year, so much been one for Foreign Missions. I regard it a providentially detained one day from the meeting part of my ministerial duty to promote this cause. of the Board, I had voluntary offerings to the n the pulpit I endeavor to preach Christ at home, amount of \$5 each, from several persons, till I

his attention may be gained for half an hour, 1 The Secretary continued. If the brethren will propose the subject, and endeavor to secure his bear with me, I beg to say a word or two more nterest in it., I then ask him how much he in. You have heard, sir, the Report, but in such an (such thrones as they have) and will administer The sisters in our church are organized into the laws of their country. You may judge what a year, and for other objects in due proportion. he did, because the medicine-man said so. And Now, I am confident there are not a few yet he pays for his supposed wrong with his life.

their perplexity, could have found no one else to

At Hamburg our missionary in connexion with tracts and giving away bibles, notwithstanding for sale, gaining access to all classes of people, reading and conversing as they have opportunity.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Prayer by Dr. Chapin. Dr. Bolles, Corresponding Secretary of the Board, resumed his remarks. In reply to an intimation made the previous day, that some persons regarded the results of Foreign Missions as disproportioned to the expenditure of men and money -- he said that to look no further back than ten years, would reach the period when Boardman first set foot in Maulmain. He did not know the language of either Burmans or Karens. Judson was then the only preacher on the ground who could speak the Burman language, Boardman was soon after placed in Tavoy, surrounded by Burmans, Karens, and Talings. Now, though we have about forty men in foreign fields, not more than five or six can speak to the people in their own languages. A great number of these have gone out within three years. Yet we are told in the Report to day of near two thousand converts among these people. The preaching of converted natives is the grand instrumentality. They go out among the people, and in the language of the new convert, say, come and see. In a recent instance, where our brethren went out into the Karen jungle, and baptized sixty five, a white face had not before been seen there. Six hundred would not consider it cause of grateful acknowledge-

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scent of Lebanon is there. I could not forbear, ungrateful as I am, when God is giving us such glorious could not forbear some expression of gratitude for such tokens of favor.

I do not know what God's designs may be-I wish to be a submissive child to what my Heavenly Father directs. I certainly have no wish for war; but I do desire that if any of those governments so provoke the British power as to cause another invasion of the English, it may be made the means of ridding that land of despotism. And I expect it will be so-they are bail and holden for them. one for each village. He received of Mr. Abbott was arrested, punished, and made a prisoner, and treated in the most ignominious manner. He was, with You are taken with them again." "I cannot help it," said he, " if I lose my life, I shall sooner go to Jesus, but if I can get back to my people, I must carry them books." The books were carried out of the city for him by an unsuspected person, and deposited near

his boat, and thus he escaped.

Let this persecuting power be taken away, and the work will progress rapidly. The leaven is operating, and cannot be stayed. If the British gain the ascend ancy in this country, the adjacent coast of China will be open, for several hundreds of miles; and there will be opened a communication between the two countrics. Merchants will find their way into China, for gain, and missionaries will go from love to souls.

Professor SEARS offered the following.

Resolved, That God's providential care over our missionary interests ought to increase our faith. He said, for myself, sir, I would consult the wisdom of the first century, rather than that of the nine-teenth. I believe, sir, that God by his superintending provilence keeps us vacillating between the two extremes of extravagant expectation and desponden cy. He knows how to take care of his cause, and how to keep us in the dust and near the throne. This train of thought has been induced by the present condition of the Board. Were we to look exclusively to the present, we should be disconsolate, but when we look to God, the Christian cannot utterly despond. We are too apt to forget that God's ways are not as that His thoughts are not as our thoughts. I have often meditated on the character of Paul's theology. I thought I knew something of Paul, but I have been constantly learning more of him--I have been constrained to ascend higher in my views .--Paul's system of missions would be a safe model for us. Paul never flinched at difficulties. He stood on a rock amid the billows with abiding confidence in God. Happy if we could always be thus confident ! Can any one seriously doubt whether God will carry forward this mission? What mean all those mysterious providences in originating and forwarding this mission? What mean the piety and efforts of churches? Can these be reconciled with unbelief?

Must the cause be given up ?-- the ship go down ? We are taught to count it all joy when we fall into divers temptations. Every Christian would say in view of his experience, my troubles have been my most valuable blessings. Is it not so in regard to all our public operations? Is it not so in the history of our denomination?-in the history of this mission! Can we not see cause why obstacles should be thrown in our way? Have we not endeavored to plant a better religion in Asia than we have at home? We should not like to have those converts come here and witness the state of our churches-our daily walk-our extravagance and folly. God has thrown the success of this mission on our piety, for our good as well as that of the heathen; and by these trials he is causing an under-growth of better piety to spring up among us. He will cause us to send forth a religion undiluted.

How is it in fact? How many, a few months since groaned, and wept, and prayed? How much of preent relief has come from this? Has it not come from faith? Is not the success the product of picty? An army will soon lose its energy, if it have no conflicts. A general will gain no renown without a battle. So it would be with us if God should send us no trials .--I would throw out no accusations -- we are all conscious of errors and deficiencies. Where does not our pride operate? It manifests itself in various ways. We are proud of our ignorance, proud of our knowledge, proud of our differing from others, and of having others agree with us. There is much to be corrected. Am I not addressing those who have long since resolved to live for Christ? If God places us in such a condition of trouble, as that nothing will bring relief but piety, it is a blessing. Any circumstances that tend to make us more holy, are a blessing-even those of Paul, without the press, without

facilities of intercourse. Even the circumstances of Paul, without facilities of intercourse, might be coveted if accompanied with his spirit. Yet I would be grateful for our superior spirit to do more than any that have preceded us.

Brother L. FLETCHER said that he was reminded of the injunction, Have faith in God. When we spread out the maps of the world before us, and survey eight or ten hundred millions of human beings ; and consider how few of them have been renewed how few cherish hopes of a blissful immortality; when we reflect upon the worth of the soul, and see so many living and dying without hope and without God in the world, we are astonished that 1800 years have rolled into eternity, and yet we have done comparatively nothing towards rescuing these undying millions from the doom that awaits them. Looking, sir at the state of our churches, and the wants of the brethren, we ought to be humbled. Though we profess to have faith in God, and to consecrate our all to him, we are doing but little. Pride is the secret of Christian who professes to dedicate himself, body, soul, and spirit to Christ, anxious to earn money, we suppose it is that he may use it for Christs' cause.—

sources of information. He hoped this would aid the circulation of the Missionary Magazine—that right arm of the Missionary Board. It will be found look to us for funds. If their expenses are not met suppose it is that he may use it for Christs' cause .-

of the missionary enterprise. God has protected and fostered it. We see his hand in it. The work will go on. The stone cut out of the mountain without hands will roll onwards, until it shall crush with its ponderous moral power every obstacle. We cannot expect success, however, unless we consecrate all to the Lord. Jesus Christ is beyond the view of the perishing heathen. We are placed here to shed light poon their darkness. God grant that we may here of an adjacent State, he met with a widowed sister.

dence demanding more faith was present feeling—
more faith would rid us of difficulty. The ly Concert has been attended several years, there the Monthly Concert has been attended several years, there the Monthly Concert has been attended several years, there the Monthly Concert has been attended several years, there the Monthly Concert has been attended several years, there the Monthly Concert has been attended several years, there sending out of missionaries is essential to all other modes of evangelizing the heathen. The Bible must

of the missionary enterprise. It operates like the take every measure to give you information. beam of the sclaes. Our religion has gone over to the heathen, and lifted them in some degree from their degredation. The religion they have received through us has come back and elevated the churches.

Another indication is the feeling of young chris-Another indication is the feeling of young christians on this subject which I have often witnessed in the Monthly Concert. The defect is partition on this subject which I have often witnessed in the Monthly Concert. The defect is partition on this subject which I have often witnessed in the Monthly Concert. The defect is partition of the latter of th conversions are reported within the last year, with my journeyings. They do not pray only, but leap at six preachers. What six pastors in our own country would not consider it cause of grateful acknowledgewould not consider it cause of grateful acknowledge-ment, if their labors had been blest to the conversion once into the field. This spirit is an indication of nouncing this fleeting from the purple, is said little give an impression to the audience, that it is of little give an impression to the audience, that it is of little give an impression to the audience, that it is of little import ance. Instead of this, notice should be so must not send out more missionaries. Brother Day of even fifty each in a year?

The wilderness does begin to blossom—the rose of them. An exhibition of this spirit I witnessed not is from God, he will raise up the means of sending Sharon is there—the lilly of the valley is there—the long 2go on an occasion of taking up a collection for missions. When the hat came down from the gallery, there was a paper in it with the contribution of a ruits, and such promise of a future rich ingathering, young man, on which he had written his name, adding, I give myself also to be ready in five years." feeling among young christians is a favorable indica-

Business men are in the habit of loaning money to ed. He knew the calls for more laborers were presare doubtless now in the midst of the conflict, if it is not already decided. In those portions of the Burman empire not under British rule, persecution of the a favor to obtain it on those terms We have received man, a prince, who had come from a distance, and begged of the missionary five hundred books, that he might have one for each family in his villages—and if meet all these things when Jesus is on the throne.—I he could not have so many, that he might have thirty trust the suggestion of this morning to pastors, will be successful. Let me mention one fact. I had made books and tracts, and set out on his return home, but arrangements with a pastor who is attending this meeting, to visit his people as an agent of the Board, but he met me after I left the house, saying I need great difficulty released through the interference of not come, that he would attend to the business himthe British agent, and immediately applied for a new supply of books. "But," said Mr. A. "you will not yenture with them again; you will lose your life if be released, and I would cheerfully retire and be a pastor myself.

> Brother Donge said, -- Sometimes our hearts are too full to speak, and sometimes too empty. My heart, sir, is full. What is faith? We say it is a holy princile-has God for its author. It takes hold of God in is promises .- It takes hold of the Lord Jesus Christ who has said to his people, I will never leave thee nor forsake thee. We ought to take hold of the naked promise, sir, if clouds and darkness are round about him. I wish, sir, that our brethren may be impressed with this one thought-that all things are in his hands. chapter of Hebrews, and we shall see the mighty

Brother Welch of Albany-I feel, sir, a deep inresolved to fill the world with them, so that no man Missionaries. The funds will be ready. should be able to stand without being wounded, unless his feet were shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace. To day we contemplate the missionary enwhen we first received intelligence from our eastern baptized. You remember that day, sir, when Staughton proposed that we should sing that hymn of praise,

O'er the gloomy hills of darkness-

And did we not all unite, sir, with our hearts and voices? I shall never forget those feelings. Who is not interested in such a subject? Angels sympathize with every heart that prays Thy kingdom come .-They would be glad, and we should rejoice that beings such as you and I have the honor of engaging in this

How shall this interest be expressed? How shall this high moral emmence be preserved? As we sustain every thing else. How do the children of this world act with reference to any important concern : hey think about it. Shall we not think of this subect? and if we think as we ought to think, shall we not pray? I had thought till this day that I had in numble degree met the claim of duty, but I feel humbled, and it is some relief to confess, I have tried to spread out this cause at the monthly concert. I have preached about it-but I had no subscription book in my pocket; but I am resolved not again to wear a coat without one, and I hope none of my brethren will. I call on you to assist in this enterprize. We read in the book of Revelation that the let us set in and weld one of the strongest links in the

chain to be bound about his neck. The President of the Board, in conclusion, expressed the peculiar delight be had now felt-said he had been present at almost every meeting of the Board, but had never attended one so full of promise to the missionary cause. He hoped it would not end in delightful excitement but that every one would endeavr to extend the sentiment as well as the sympathy of

Wednesday Evening, 7 o'clock. The annual sermon was delivered according to appointment by brother Taylor of Richmond, to a crowded congregation in Spruce Street, from Luke 24: 46,

Thursday Evening, April 25. The Committee appointed in reference to the Monthly Concert, Reported. That it be recommended to the acting Board, to send to every pastor of a Baptist Church, in the country, a Circular urging the importance of sustaining the Monthly Concert, and pointing out the means of rendering it interestingalso a syllabus of reference to the sources of information on missionary subjects; and occasionally a

skeleton map with sections of the missionary field de-

lineated, to aid pastors in giving information in re-

ference to these countries.

Professor CHASE of the Newton Theological institution, moved the acceptance of the Report; and he did so very readily, not because one circular would furnished. At such seasons as this our feelings are accomplish the grand object they had before them, excited, and we are ready to send out missionaries, We are acting upon false principles. Our pride but because such a measure would conduce to the leads us to seek for worldly aggrandisement, and this desired end. He was glad to hear an allusion to where the least is done for the mission cause, there But when a dollar is called for, he holds it with an is the least information on the subject. He should iron grasp, and says in the language of Jacob, "I will rejoice to know that some of his brethren had resolnot let thee go except thou bless me" with a certain per centage.

Let us have faith in God. Look back to the origin

Let us have faith in God. Look back to the origin

perishing heathen. We are placed here to shed light upon their darkness. God grant that we may here upon their darkness. God grant that we may here of an adjacent State, he met with a widowed sister, who, though deprived of many other privileges, took the Magazine. She said she could not sleep took the Magazine. She said she could not sleep when thinking of "the new fields" which were yet unoccupied. She placed in his hands \$40, principal unoccupied. She placed in his hands \$40, principal unoccupied. Where the Month. needs a waking up to to the subject: Maps would be an aid in giving information. If men of the world wish you to purchase land in a new settlement. go among them, and men must carry it.

world wish you to purchase land in a new settlement, brethren; as practical Christians, we must look at they have their drawings and maps, and lots, and facts. The pledge was given at Richmond under an

was called for, and he seconded the motion for ac- ination, and at our treasury, they would see that the cepting the Report. He was satisfied that one cause claim of the mission cause has not been met. You who first arrived at the scene of ruin and distress, of want of interest in the mission cause, was want of want 100,000 dollars. Why, many of the States in be given to this matter.

The Report was then unanimously adopted.

selves of their labors. Enlargement of operations ests, and wrote volumes of valuable information to He would like an expression of sentiment here.

be very prudent, act in view of facts, be precipitate ment of our bills. in nothing, but be firm. Christ has made it our duty to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to all the world. We have not yet been there. He would not have commanded this, unless he could have sustained us in doing it. If he has given us the men, send them, and he will give us the means. I do not estimated the world and seconded by brother Sommers, that in view of our deficiency of duty to the heathen world, more enlarged opperations were called for, and the church-est urged to sustain them; and the Board were recomit it may end.' Shall we then be weak in faith? I wish I could feel know that we are to be governed exactly by mer- mended to employ Agents for this purpose. to day as Abraham did. We want more of such faith cantile rules. Faith is to go in advance of means, 1 as he had in offering up Isaac. Let us read the 11th cannot say no benevolent institution should incur debt. They should not do so rashly, but follow the had great confidence in the Board; so had others,terest in this subject, though I wish not unduly to ex- believed they would act wisely. He was convinced was glad .- He had, when in early life, desired to be

Brother Cone thought that at so large a meeting, we should have an expression on this subject. He terprise. I regard all these as a string of pearls, radi- hoped a Resolution would be presented, not instrucent in heaven's own brilliancy. But, sir, may I not ting the acting Board to send out these men who are be permitted to select and exhibit one, the richest, brightest, and most priceless. The missionary enterprise is the wing of the angel, to all those, not a feather prise is the wing of the angel, to all those, not a feather in the plumage, but the wing. And not only in this Call on the Churches, and let them know that their ourselves. It was that they connected action with (La) District, had a cool pistol encounter in the light do I view it, but it is associated with my earliest response will determine the question. At Richmond, feeling. He expected to have seen the subscription sanctified recollections. I remember when Furman four years ago, you passed a Resolution to raise \$100,was in the seat you now occupy; when Baldwin and one of the seat you now occupy; when Baldwin and one of the seat you now occupy; when Baldwin and one of the seat you now occupy; when Baldwin and one of the seat you now occupy; when Baldwin and one of the seat you now occupy; when Baldwin and one of the seat you now occupy; when Baldwin and other occupy; when Baldwin and one occupy; when Baldwin and occup the men, but where were the \$100,000? The money missionaries of a heathen having been converted and was found in the book of Resolutions and not in the book of Acrs, as we were told by my brother .--(Alluding to Stow's sermon before the Convention last year.) There are points in Asia which must be occupied. Brother Day is alone in a very important field. Brother Jones in Siam, begs that somebody may be sent to join him, before he is worn out, which must be soon. China will probably soon be opened, There should be a man in one of the Islands of the average of about fifty cents for each church mem-Chinese Seas, or at Singapore, or in some contiguous portion of Burmah where there is such a Chinese population, so that he may be learning the language. I would we had a map hung up there, with the sun of Righteousness behind to illuminate it, that we might see where we are called upon to labor The operations of this Board are unlike those of other Societies. In the Bible Society, we publish or circulate as many bibles as funds enable us to do. But this Board has a large family to support, scattered over various parts of the world. They must be fed and clothed. They depend on the punctuality with which their drafts upon the Board are met. Their bills must not be dishonored. The treasury must be supplied.

Brother Dodge, of Philadelphia, was glad that brother Cone had more than anticipated his views. mighty angel is coming down from heaven with a The question of the Secretary interested him. He calls from above? Do they look like Maulmain cries? If they are, they must meet a response in the churches at home. Is it so? Yes-here are some desirous them this desire, he will succeed our efforts to furnish the means of sending them. But people must be enlightened, and then they will pour in their contributions, and beg you to receive their money. We need, too, more religion. This will insure more funds. He believed the church was coming up out of the wilderness; she has taken hold of the skirts of her Saviour, and is returning to her primitive state.

> gratified to see such a spirit-hoped it would be cherished and produce its fruits. But he wished it might be remembered that to meet present expences, we must have \$100,000. Last year he had many sleepless nights in view of their heavy responsibilities. Yet, with their then apparent inadequacy of means, he took great pleasure in saying that the credit of the Board is hitherto as good as that of the Rothschilds in Europe. It is very important that it should remain so. The necessity of pledging individual credit should In addition

us who had been for years members of the Board, had sits here in June. not realized the responsibilities of the acting Board. He heard the Resolution in Richmond relative to the \$100,000, and he witnessed with anxiety the sending out of more missionaries when the funds had not been without looking at the consequences. Our Boards should not commence debts, when they know not in the present four months, what ground have they, to expect that they will be in the next, in addition to its own expenditures? Send money to the Board in Boston, and they will use it.

Brother Sommens wished to explain, would not heed- ult. which destroyed upwards of 13 houses.

The question is concerning means.

I am afraid to say, send out men, and rely on your excitement similar to the present; who knows that Daniel Rush and two shoe makers are not expected we should redeem one given now more faithfully to live. Three of Daniel's children are among those Brother Lincoln, was glad when this Committee than that was? If brethren would look at our denom-

given as to call attention to it, as an occasion of great moment and interest. Then there is a defect be deeply humbled that it is so. But we must use in the manner of conducting the meeting so as to measures to increase our resources, rather than our render it interesting. He hoped more attention would expenses. We must have agents to diffuse informa cat had ate the whole, as she herself detected Grimtion .- What, sir, would have been the result could all the Baptists in the land have been simultaneously The senior Corresponding Secretary then inquir- placed under the same influence that we have been, tion, for had we even 100,000 dollars and no men, we ed whether the friends present would recommend and heard what we have heard here? Why, sir, all the Board to take a second thought in reference to of us would have bowed the knee in grateful acknowlsending out additional Missionaries. For his own edgement for the blessed effects. If you would send Action is called for-funds are wanted soon. We part he had thought the wound had been so deep, that a snitable man to labor one year in Kentucky, you

DR. BOLLES, in reference to the importance of ing; some have been conditionally accepted by the transacting the money matters of the Board promptman empire not under British rule, persecution of the Board prompt-Christian converts prevails. For example—we were all our means from God. Have we paid interest to Christian converts prevails. For example—we were all our means from God. Have we paid include in the field, and might be taken away by death before heart to the cause, formerly acted as their financier to strips; and on Saturday night, James Davys, who told in the Report this morning of a native young him? If we would do this we might sustain all misothers were on the ground prepared to avail them- in Calcutta. He assiduously bromoted their interwas due to others who had interested themselves in the Board; devoting the hours usually spent by forour cause—such as the English officer who contribu-ted \$250 annually to the mission, and has taken un-affairs of the Board. He returned to England; but wearied pains to examine the ground, give informa. first induced two gentlemen, his partners, not Christion, and point out suitable stations for new missions. tians, to take charge of our business. And they had since most faithfully conducted it, without charge, when they might most reasonably have charged at when they might most reasonably have charged at Indians, as a testimony of their gratitude for his kind least one per cent. It will certainly be said that such attention to their comfort, while he was superintendbefore them demanded the entire application of all honorable and generous labors on their part, require ant in their removal to the West of the Mississippi their powers, mental and moral. He had watched that we should take care always to have money in the opperations of the Board from their commence- their hands as soon as it shall be called for. But, sir, that officer, and to the race who have too often met ment; and at every juncture when we have felt most on one occasion, owing to some undesigned delay in alarmed, we have ever found relief. He entered the transmission of funds, they advanced \$18,000 for and prosperous in their new hones.—N. Y. Gaz. with great interest into what was said yesterday of faith, and he would be governed by faith. Let us dishonored, by any want of punctuality in the pay-

Brother WM. CRANE, of Baltimore; hoped every man would do his duty. Yesterday remarks were leadings of Providence, and he will help us out. He made to a class of persons which did not include him. They did touch a ministering brother, who had there was great confidence in their prudence. He resolved to get his subscription book, for which he tol this part of the operations of Zion. On Tuesday that in order to obtain funds, they must send out a missionary- Providence had otherwise ordered; we considered the Bible cause, and last evening we contemplated the importance of tracts till we were obliged to ask whether they should send out more not only to give the interest of what he possessed to God, but to be partner with him; he desired at least to give half his profits to the cause of Christ, and hoped before long to devote all. He for one would venture more in this enterprise than he had yet done.

> BROTHER DUNBAR of New York, was glad to hear book on the Secretary's table, that the brethren

BROTHER ADAMS from Baltimore said it was well known that Maryland had till very recently furnished no aid to this cause. Your treasurer and agents passed through Baltimore without making any stop. No religious periodicals were read. Within the last five years a revolution has taken place. Fifty of the M ssionary Magazine, and various other publications of a similar character, are taken in that State, and through the conquests of the British in Burmah .- last year they raised \$700, for Foreign Missions -an ber. And now, your treasurer, your Secretary and

Agent, meet there a welcome. After the adoption of the above resolution, and few other items of business had been transacted, the

Board adjourned. [We shall give the account of the meeting of the

Home Mission next week.]

Several Communications are necessarily postponed another week.

New Haven, May 7th 1839.

Mr. EDITOR .- The Board of Foreign Missions having desired the undersigned as agent to spend the time up to the meeting of the convention in June, among the Churches in this State, accordingly on great chain to bind the old serpent, the devil. Come wished to know what was duty? What are these the 3d inst., he came to this city. When he arrived, he found the pastor, Br. Robords, engaged in promoting such an organization in the Church as would seof going-a fire is in their bones. If God has given cure a permanent and yearly contribution for the promotion of Foreign Missions, much to his satisfac-

He entered into the labors with the pastor, and last evening a Society was formed for prayer and monthly contribution, to meet every first Monday evening, consisting of fifty five subscribers who pledged a monthly collection of six dollars and fifty-seven Brother Lincoln, the Treasurer of the Board, was cents, or nearly eighty dollars per year. When we consider that the Church consists of about four hundred in number, we confidently expect the Society will increase sufficiently to secure at least one hundred dollars yearly, for the support of Foreign Missions and thus become auxiliary to the Trienial Convention which will be a very delightful and important

In addition to this a subscription was put in circulation which secured between thirty and forty dollars Brother Colgate of New York, thought some of payable within a month, or, before the convention

As this was subscribed in one day, we devoutly hope when all have had an opportunity the amount will be greatly increased.

Will not other churches feel the importance of action; and that now in the time to provide the means that is needed? Will not some active members, male or female, with the pastor circulate subscription papers immediately and see what can be done?

With sentiments of real esteem, I remain the Servant of the Church for Christ's sake. ALFRED BENNETT.

A destructive fire occurred at Havanna on the 12th

TERRIBLE CALAMITY .- The Hagerstown Torchlight received yesterday morning, contains, in a postscript, the following notice of a most painful oc-

currence: "We stop the press to say that we have just been informed, by a passenger in the Western stage, that Rush's store, in Hancock, was blown up last night, and fourteen persons who were in the store, killed or dreadfully wounded. It is said that two open kegs of powder had been left standing by the counter, into which the snuff of a candle was accidentally thrown. We have not heard any of the names of the unfortunate inmates of the store at the time of the explo-

A letter to the Baltimore Patriot, dated on the 2d inst., states that there were fourteen persons in the building at the time, six of whom were dangerously wounded--some with legs, others with arms broken, and all of their faces scarified in a shocking manner. seriously injured, but the youngest child miraculously escaped unburt. It was in the cradle, and those

ODD WAY TO DETECT A THIEF.—A lady in the upper part of the city, a few days since, missed nearly four pounds of fresh butter. On enquiring of her maid what had become of it, she declared that the alkin in swallowing the last morsel. As puss was yet hardly out of her kittenhood, the lady could not believe that she had made way with so much butter; and ordered the maid to get the scales, with which, weighing the cat, she found its weight short of two pounds. This circumstance confounding the girl, she immediately confessed the theft, and the lady forgave her, but discharged her from service .- N. Y.

Suicides in New York Prison .- On Friday night last, Joseph Verbuggen, one of the men convicted of piracy on board the Braganza, bung himself in his cell, with a cord made by cutting his blanket inwas confined in the debtor's apartment, and was a witness in the pirate case, put an end to his life by severing the arteries in both arms, and cutting his

CHEROKEE INDIANS .-- We understand that a sword has lately been presented to Lieutenant Edward Deas, of the U. S. Army, by some of the Cherokee

THE BURNING MINE .-- The Pottsville Emporium says: 'We regret to state that the Jugular Vein in Broad Mountain, to which we referred some weeks A resolution was then offered by brother Welch. ago, is still on fire; and from personal observation,

> Mr. Samuel Arbegust, of Louisville, shot a man named John Harrison, whom he caught stealing a ham from his smoke-house, on the 22d ult. Harrison died on the spot, and Arbegust surrendered himself to the civil authorities. A life in exchange for a ham, is rather a hard bargain.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT .-- The Judiciary Committee in the New York Legislature, have reported very strongly against abolishing capital punishment in cases of murder.

SUMMER COMING .- They have had strawberries south for some time, and green Peas have reached Baltimore from Norfolk.

ANOTHER FRACAS .- Gen. Bossier, Senator, and D. S. Burnett, Esq., ex-Sheriff, of the Nach streets of the town, by way of practical illustration of their high legal functions. After two discharges, the General was badly and the Sheriff slightly woun-

FIRE.-The paper mill of Mr. Peter C. Jones, in Watertown, Mass., was struck by lightning on Thursday morning last, and burnt to the ground. It was insured for \$5,000, while the loss will amount to between 7 and \$8,000.

A Mrs. Hagar, at Sutherland, U. C. was killed by lightning, in her bed, on the morning of the 28th ult. An infant sleeping by her side was unburt. Her husband was on duty as a night patrol.

MARRIED.

At-Christ Church, in this city, on the 7th inst., Mr. Edward Filley, of New York city, to Miss Frances Ann Chapman, daughter of Charles Chapman, Esq. of this city. In this city, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr.

Stickney, Horatio Root, Esq. late of Illinois, to Miss Abigal Huzy of Maine. At Springfield, on Wednesday, May 1st, by Rev. Mr. Peabody, Mr. William Barton, of Troy, N. Y. to Miss Mary, daughter of James Wells, Esq. of

Springfield. At Farmington, on 1st inst. by Rev. Mr. Porter. Mr. Edwin Tucker, of Monroe, to Miss Maria,

daughter of Mr. Asa Darrow, of Farmington. At Barkhamsted, 2d inst., Mr. James Tiffany, to Miss Sophronia Case, both of Barkhamsted. At East Windsor, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Wil-

liam Reid, Mr. Seth J. Bennet, of Ludlow Mass., to Miss Susan Learned, of Suffield Con. In South Wilbraham, Mass., on the 26th of March,

by Elder A. Snell, Mr. James Webb, of Sturbridge, (a methodist clergyman,) to Miss Caroline Pease, of the former place

DIED,

In this city, on the 4th inst., Mr. James Skinner, aged 46 years. In this city, on the 28th ult., Mrs. Sarah Hadlock.

aged 52. At Ellington, 25th ult., Juliana, aged 23, daughter

of Mr. Ephraim Parker. At East Windsor, on the 20th inst., Miss Maria Stoughton, only daughter of Mr. Hardin Stoughton, aged 27.

NOTICE .- The Baptist Ministers' Meeting of Hampden County, will meet with Brother Highy, at Granville, on Tucsday, the 27th day of May next, at

H. A. GRAVES, Sec'ry. l o'clock, P. M.

CO.N.N. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Anti Slavery Society will be holden in this city on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will be continued two days. Messrs. Gerrit Smith, Charles W. Gardner and

other distinguished gentlemen from abroad are expected to take part in the exercises. An Anti-Slavery meeting will be holden in this

at which an address may be expected.

We earnestly desire that every town in the State may be fully represented.

JOHN T. NORTON, D. BURGESS, S. S. Cowles, Hartford, May 8, 1839.

Committee of Arrangements,

POETRY.

THE PAINTER OF SEVILLE. BY BUSAN WILSON.

'Twas morning in Seville; and brightly beam'd The early sunbeam in one chamber there, Showing where'er its glowing radiance gleam'd, Rich, varied beauty. 'Twas the study where Murillo, the famed painter came to share With young aspirants his long cherish'd art,--To prove how vain must be the teacher's care, Who strives his unbought knowledge to impart, The language of the soul, the feelings of the heart!

The pupils came, and glancing round, Mendez upon his canvass found, Not his own work of yesterday, But, glowing in the morning ray, A sketch so rich, so pure, so bright, It almost seem'd that there were given To glow before his dazzled sight, Tints and expression warm from heaven.

'Twas but a sketch-the Virgin's head,-Yet was unearthly beauty shed Upon the mildly beaming face; The lip, the eye, the flowing hair Had separate, yet blended grace,-A poet's brightest dream was there !

Murillo enter'd, and amazed, On the mysterious painting gazed; "Whose work is this !- speak, tell me !- he Who to his aid such power can call," Exclaim'd the teacher eagerly, " Will yet be master of us all; Would I had done it !- Ferdinand ! Isturitz! Mendez!-say whose hand Among ye all"-with half breath'd sigh, Each pupil answer'd-"Twas not I!"

" How came it then?" impatiently Murillo cried, " but we shall see Ere long into this mystery, Sebastian!"

At the summons came A bright eyed slave, Who trembled at the stern rebuke His master gave. For order'd in that room to sleep, And faithful guard o'er all to keep, Murillo bade him now declare What rash intruder had been there, And threaten'd (if he did not tell The truth at once,) the dungeon cell.

"Thou answer'st not!" Murillo said, (The boy had stood in speechless fear,) " Speak, or,-at last he raised his head, And murmur'd, "No one has been here," "'Tis false!"-Sebastian bent his knee, And clasp'd his hands imploringly And said " I swear it! none but me!"

"List," said his master, "I would know Who enters here,-there have been found Before, rough sketches strewn around, By whose bold hand, 'tis yours to show; See that to-night strict watch you keep, Nor dare to close your eyes in sleep. If on to-morrow morn you fail To answer what I ask, The lash shall force you-do you hear? Hence! to your daily task.

'Twas midnight in Seville; and faintly shone From one small lamp, a dim uncertain ray Within Murillo's study -- all were gone Who there, in pleasant tasks, or converse gay, Pass'd cheerfully the morning hours away, 'Twas shadowy gloom, and breathless silence, save-That to sad thoughts, and torturing fear a prey, One bright-eyed boy was there, - Murillo's little slave

Almost a child that boy had seen Not thrice five summers yet, But genius mark'd the lofty brow, O'er which his locks of jet Profusely curled; his cheek's dark hue, Proclaim'd the warm blood flowing through . Each throbbing vein, a mingled tide, To Africa and Spain allied.

" Alas! what fate is mine!" he said, "The lash, if I refuse to tell Who sketch'd those figures,-if I do, Perhaps e'en more, the dungeon cell;" He breathed a prayer to Heaven for aid. It came !- for soon in slumber laid, He slept until the dawning day Shed on his humble couch its ray.

" I'll sleep no more," he cried, "and now, Three hours of freedom I may gain, Before my master comes, for then I shall be but a slave again. Three blessed bours of freedom! how Shall I employ them? -ah! e'en now The figure on that canvass traced Must be, - yes, it must be effaced."

He seized a brush-the morning light Gave to the head a soften'd glow: Gazing enraptured on the sight. He cried, " Shall I efface it ?- No! That breathing lip! that beaming eye! Efface them ?- I would rather die!

The terror of the humble slave Gave place to the o'erpowering flow Of the high feelings Nature gave,-Which only gifted spirits know; He touch'd the brow-the lip-it seem'd His pencil had some magic power, The eye with deeper feeling beam'd,-Sebastian forgot the hour! Forgot his master and the threat Of punishment still hanging o'er him, For with each touch new beauties met And mingled in the face before him.

. Sebastian Gomes, better known by the name of the Mulatto of Murillo, was one of the most celebrated painters in Spain. There may yet be seen in the churches of Seville, the celebrated picture which he was found painting by his master; a St. Anne, and a holy Joseph, which are extremely beautiful, and others of the highest morit." The incident related above occurred about the year 1630.

† The gifted writer of this beautiful poem belongs to the race of Africa. She was a pupil of Miss Crandall's Seminary at Canterbury, Conn.

At length 'twas finished; rapturously He gazed-could aught more beauteous be!-Awhile absorbed, entranced he stood, Then started ;-horror chill'd his blood! His master and the pupils all

Were there e'en at his side! The terror-stricken slave was mute,--Mercy would be denied, E'en could he ask it; -- so he deem'd, And the poor boy half lifeless seem'd.

Speechless, bewilder'd-for a space, They gazed upon that perfect face, Each with an artist's joy; At length Murillo silence broke, And with affected sternness spoke

"Who is your master, boy?" " You, senior!" said the trembling slave, " Nay, who, I mean, instruction gave Before that Virgin's head you drew?"-Again he answer'd "only you." "I gave you none!" Murillo cried,-" But I have heard," the boy replied,

"What you to others said." "And more than heard," in kinder tone, The painter said, "'tis plainly shown That you have profited."

"What" (to his pupils) " is his meed? Reward or punishment?" "Reward, reward!" they warmly cried,

(Sebastian's ear was lent To catch the sounds he scarce believed, But with imploring look received.) "What shall it be?" they spoke of gold And of a splendid dress, But still unmoved Sebastian stood,

"Speak!" said Murillo kindly, " choose Your own reward, what shall it be? Name what you wish, I'll not refuse, Then speak at once, and fearlessly." "Oh! if I dared,"-Sebastian knelt And feelings he could not control, (But fear'd to utter even then.) With strong emotion shook his soul.

Silent and motionless.

"Courage" his master said, and each Essay'd, in kind, half whispered speech, To sooth his overpow'ring dread. He scarcely heard, 'till some one said " Sebastian ask, you have your choice, Ask for your freedom !" -- At the word

The suppliant strove to raise his voice,-At first but stifled sobs were heard, And then his prayer,-breathed fervently,-" Oh! master, make my FATHER free!"

"Him and thyself! my noble boy," Warmly the painter cried,-Raising Sebastian from his feet, He press'd him to his side. "Thy talents rare, and filial love, E'en more have fairly won; Still be thou mine by other bonds, My pupil, and my son."

Murillo knew, e'en when the words Of gen'rous feeling pass'd his lips, Sebastian's talents soon must lead To fame that would his own eclipse. And constant to his purpose still. He joy'd to see his pupil gain, Beneath his care such matchless skill As made his name the pride of Spain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WARNINGS .- To men who commit their eternity to the chance of a life which any one of ten thousand accidents may, the next moment, bring to an end; who lie down securely on beds which they may change that night for couches of fire, and act as if they alone (of all men living,) had made a covenant with hell, and could muzzle the jaws of the grave till they were themselves disposed to enter it : to fools like these what argument can be successfully offered? I know no ment can be successfully offered? I know no be anticipated.—The price of the work now offered, course but to alarm their instinctive fears with will be very low, and should be in the hands of every examples of early and sudden mortality : to tell them how such an one went to his bed a healthy and prosperous man, on whose countenance the shadow of death was dark in the morning; how the marriage feast was spread in such a house, and the young bride passed to her chamber, and knew not that the mirth of her friends would soon be changed into sorrow over her grave; of such a neighbor who went forth to the gate of the city, and the crowd trod on him that he died, of these men slain by robbers; of those swallowed up by the sea; of some that fell victims to the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and others whom a fly, a grapestone, a flint in the path, or a tile from the housetop took away, in the morning of their lives, and the middle of their schemes, and the heat of their blood and their transgressions, without a day, an hour, a moment for reflection or for prayer .- Bishop Heber.

TRUTH.

The eye by long use comes to see even in the darkest cavern ; and there is no subject so obscure, but we may discern some glimpse, of truth by long poring on it. Truth is the cry of all, but the game of a few. Certainly where it is the chief passion, it doth not give way to vulgar cares and views, nor is it contented with a little ardour in the early time of life; active, perhaps, to pursue, but not so fit to weigh and revise. He that would make a real progress in knowledge, must dedicate his age as well as youth, the latter growth as well as the first fruits, at the altar of truth .- Bishop Berkeley.

DR. JOHNSON A TOTAL ABSTIMENCE MAN .-The following anecdote of Dr. Johnson is recorded in Miss Hannah More's memoirs, in a letter dated London, 1782.

Youth may be compared to a comma, manhood to a semicolon; old age to a colon: to which death puts a period.

A NEW, CURIOUS & IMPORTANT BOOK. THE CONVERT'S GUIDE TO FIRST PRINCIPLES : OF Levangelical Truth sustained by the united testimony of our Lord Jesus Christ, the holy Apostles and our Pedo-baptist brethren; compiled by I. Robords, pastor of the first baptized church, New Haven, Ct.

The subject matter of the work is as follows; THE COVENANTS .- Covenant of Redemption; Covenant of Grace; Covenant of Circumcision; The Mo-

saic Covenant. THE CHURCH OF GOD .- Christ's Priesthood not Jewish; The Jewish Church and the Church of God not one and the same; The origin of the Arians; Pagan Persecutions; The origin of the Roman Cath-olics and Papal persecutions; The origin of the Lutherans; The origin of the Presbyterians; The origin of the Congregationalists; The origin of the Episco-palians; The origin of the Methodists; The origin of the Baptists.

Subjects of Baptism.—The Baptism of John;
The Baptism of our Saviour; John's Baptism and
Christian Baptism the same; The Baptism of the
Apostles; The origin of Infant Baptism; The evils of Infant Baptism.

THE ACTION OF BAPTISM, (prepositions).—Mosiac Baptisms; The waters of Palestine; The origin of Sprinkling; Versions of the Bible; Direct arguments for Immersion; Lexicons; The classic use of Bapto; The classic use of Baptizo; The Sacred use of Bapto; The Sacred use of Baptizo; Baptism a burial; The Savior's Baptism an example for believers; Baptism and Example for believers and Example for believers; Baptism and Example for believers and Exampl tism a saving ordinance.

THE LORD'S SUPPER. - Infant Communion; Scotch Churches Close Communion; Saybrook Platform; The Baptists persecuted in America; The Church of England Close Communion; The Methodist Close Communion; The Scriptures prove Close Communion; Pedobaptist objections answered.
BAPTISM OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

For Sale at Canfield & Robins, Hartford; R. Nott's, Corner of Chapel and Church St. New Haven; J. S. Taylor's Book Store, Brick Church, N. York; Gould, Kendall and Lincoln, Boston; Price 75 cents.

NEW STORE.

C. F. COLLINS, HAS taken the Store No. 228 Main street, under the Free Church, (lately occupied by W. A. Moseley & Co.,) where he has received a large and beautiful assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, adapted to the season. In his selection of New Spring Goods, may be found: Black and blue-black Gro de Royal Silks; colored

and figured do. Challies; Mouslin de Laines; Jaconet Cambrics; plain, plaid, and figured Swiss Muslins. Bobinet Laces; black and blue-black Bombazines.

Also, BROADCLOTHS, black, blue, invisible green, olive, and brown, from 2 to \$7 per yard. Cassimeres and Satinets, a large assortment. English, French, and American Prints.

100 pieces Chally Prints, well worth 25 cents, to be sold for 12 1-2 cents per yard. Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, of all kinds. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Thread Edgings and In-

sertings. Linen Tapes and Bobbins, Needles, Pins, &c. Also, Irish Linens and Diapers; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Bed Ticks, Russia Diapers, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, and every article usually kept in a An effectual Remedy for Jaundice, equally good Dry Goods store.

Mr. C. has taken particular pains in his selections for the RETAIL TRADE. The goods were purchased with cash in the New York Auction Rooms, and many bargains will be offered worthy the attention of purchasers. All articles offered shall be at the lowest prices, and the public are assured that only fair, honorable, and honest representations will be made respecting the quality and prices of goods.

The patronage of friends, acquaintances, and the public generally, is very respectfully solicited.

April 5, 1839.

DOMESTIC SILK GROWERS' GUIDE:

Now Publishing by CANFIELD & ROBINS. THIS new and original work, is now in the press, and will be forthcoming in two weeks. The author is a citizen of Mansfield in this State, and is thoroughly acquainted with his subject, having been hirty years engaged in the culture of silk. The object of the work is to present to the public a plain, practical, cheap, simple and efficient mode in which the manufacturing of silk may be carried on in families, at an expense so light as to be within the reach of any and all our farmers.

Such a work at the present moment is a desideratum. An immense amount of capital is now invested in Mulberry Trees, of various descriptions, and if our farmers do not go into the business of making silk from the mulberry tree, the present speculations in trees will be found to have no basis, and of course will fall to the ground to the ruin of many. But should our country at this moment accept the boon presented them, and embark understandingly into the business of Silk making, the happiest results may family in New-England. March 28, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW Bushels of genuine ROHAN PO-TATOES direct from Prince Rohan, at a re-Also, a few ounces of Morus Multicaulis Seed,-

with a full supply of Drugs, Medicines, Fruit and Spices, for sale at the sign of the "Young Samaritan," No. 212 North Main Street. Hartford April 18, 1839.

Notice S hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed by the Court of Probate for the District of Berlin, Commissioners on the estate of Paul Peir, late every persuasion. of Berlin deceased, represented insolvent, and that ix months are allowed by said Court to the Creditors, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that they will attend to the duties of their appointment at the house of said deceased on the first Saturdays of May and Oct., next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

MILTON ANDREWS, Commissioners. Berlin, April 20, 1839.

Notice

At a Court of Probate holden at Plymouth, within and for the District of Plymouth, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1839.

Present CALVIN BUTLER, Esq., Judge. in the County of Litchfield, shewing to this Court, that he is Guardian of Mary E. Bradley, Martin Allen, Clarissa Allen, Dwight Allen, Adeline Allen, and Alpheus Allen, all of Plymouth, within said district, minors. That said minors, are the owners of real estate situated in said Plymouth, viz. four pieces of land: one piece contains 4 acres and 140 rods, one piece contains about 7 acres; and two pieces containing about three acres each, and also, of one third part of a Sawmill called Allen's Sawmill, and mill privileges, as described in said petition all valued at about \$550 dollars. That it would be for the benefit of said minors to have said real estate sold, and the avails thereof vested in other real estate for the use of said

Dr. Johnson being urged to drink a little wine replied, "I can't drink a little, child, therefore I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance would be difficult."

A PUNNING PREACHER.—A preacher, who had once been a printer, thus concludes a sermon; Youth may be compared to a comma manhood.

thereof vested in other real estate for the use of said minors, praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said Guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the Newspapers printed in Hartford, in the County of Hartford, three weeks successively, at least aix weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district on the 22d day of June next, at

2 o'clock, P. M. Certified from Record, CALVIN BUTLER, Judge. Plymouth, April 18, 1839.

A. F. HASTINGS

HAS received within the last two weeks the best READER'S GUIDE; containing a notice of the assortment of seasonable Dry Goods he has ever Relementary sounds in the English Language. been able to offer. They having been selected with special care, and many being from auctions, he is confident be can make it for the interest of purchasers to buy of him.

Among the goods just received are Silks of almost every color and shade, both plain and fig'd, from 50 cts, to \$2 00 per yard; some splendid new style striped English Silks; also, a large assortment rich Bonnet Silks, Milliner's Goods, Sarsnets, Florences, &c.

40 Pieces Challys and Mousselin de Laines, comprising a great variety, among which are some splendid mourning and 2d mourning with satin stripes, &c. Calicoes and Jackonets in a very large and splendid assortment, both French and English, some yard wide at 25 cents per yard, 3 cases dark and light American Dover patterns at 121 cts. The most dif-ficult can here be suited in Calicoes. Lyonesse and other fancy goods for dresses.

Rich Brocha and Fancy Shawls, new style fancy Hdkf's, Scarfs, Cravats, Linen Cambric, and Silk Pocket Hdkf's.

A complete assortment Hosiery and Gloves, some good white cotton at 20 cts. per pair. 4-4 and 5-4 black Crapes and other mourning goods French Collars, Thread Laces, Swiss Muslius, Cam-

rics Muslin Insertings, and Edgings, &c. Diapers of every description, Marseilles Quilts uper Imperial French do.

Domestic Goods of all descriptions, Providence knitting and weaving Yarn of all numbers.

Zephyr Crewels, Purse Twist, Marking Canvass,

Crewel Needles, &c. Also, Canton Matting of all widths, and good quality, at less than regular prices; a few pieces good and handsome cheap Carpetings.

Broadcloths - a large assortment bought at auction, comprising every color, some of which are super wool dyed, and as they were bought will be sold at great bargains; I piece light olive, a very beautiful and fashionable article for fancy coats; Cassimeres and Satinets of almost every description. Every description of goods for Gentlemen and Boys summer wear,

N. B. Goods received by almost every boat during the business season. March 28.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

TUST received by the subscriber a large supply of choice Spring Goods, consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Bombazines, 100 yards Douglass, both afflicted with serious impediments in Challeys and Mousselin de Laines, figured and plain, their speech, were sent down to Mr. Newton, and colored, black and blue black Silks; French, English, and American Calico Prints; Ginghams, Cravats, Shawls, Linens, linen Hdkf's, Gloves, and Hosiery; also a splendid assortment of Ribbons, plaid by those most constantly with them. They converse and plain Muslins, Satsnet Cambries, Table Linens, freely on every subject. Both have declaimed pub Diaper, Cotton Check, Sheeting, Shirting, Ticking, licly:—one before quite a large assembly, and was Batts, an extensive assortment of Combs, Cloth and distinguished for the clearness and distinctiveness of Hair Brushes, Travelling Baskets, Needles and Pins, his articulation, and the force and propriety of his together with almost every article usually found in elocution. We unite in earnestly recommending Mr. a Dry Goods Store. The Goods will be sold as cheap as at any other store. AARON CLAPP.

COOLEY'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR JAUNDICE BITTERS,

in Wine, Spirit, or Water.

OST people are more or less troubled at this sea-MOST people are more of less troubles, caused by a son of the year, with the Jaundice, caused by a vitiated state of the blood, and humors from the bile, regurgitating or being absorbed by it, by which the functions of the body are injured, and the skin rendered yellow, and frequently almost black.

These Bitters have been known for years as the best remedy ever offered for the cure of this troublesome complaint, especially if taken in the commencement of the disease, which makes its appearance by a morbid yellowness of the complexion, particularly the whites of the eyes, dulness, inactivity, anxiety nausea and uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, itching of the skin, Dizziness, want of appetite, Langour, and weakness of the joints, especially the knees driac affections too numerous to mention, all of which if timely attended to, will be effectually removed by use of these BITTERS.

Prepared and sold by A. A. COOLEY, Druggist, 84 State street, Hartford, and by Druggists generally. Price 121 cents. March 22.

NO CURE NO PAY!

THE AMERICAN CORN CURE, A N effectual cure for CORNS without causing pain or soreness.

P. S. The money refunded in all cases where no cure is effected. For sale by ABIAL A. COOLEY, Druggist, 34 State Street, Hartford, Conn.

MALCOM'S TRAVELS.

March 22.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, have in press, Malcom's Travels in Burmah, Hindostan, Malaya, Siam and China, in I vol. 8vo, and 2 vols, 12 mo-with a superb original map of South-eastern Asia-five steel plate engravings and about 100 wood

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK.

It is not a mere diary of events which befel the raveller, but contains thousands of facts, dates, numpers, prices, &c. &c. which are either original or gleaned from sources not accessible in this country. Incidents, anecdotes and scenes have been freely introduced; but only such as tend to make the reader better acquainted with the country.

The most perfect impartiality is shown to every sect of Christians, and such details given of the various Missions as will make the work equally acceptable to

Such sketches are given of the history of the Country, Towns and Missions which are described, as serve to throw light upon their present condition. The map is beautifully executed, and may be con-

sidered original. Many important corrections have been made by actual observation, and the remainder is chiefly drawn from original and unpublished surveys by British officers, and Engineers and Surveyors to which the author was politely granted access. The pictures are wholly new, and form an impor-

tant addition to our stock of oriental illustrations; no pains or expense has been spared in these or the mechanical execution. Five of these are on steel. showing landscapes of Maulmein, Tavoy, Mergui and Sagaing, and a curious page, exhibiting specimens of 15 different oriental languages. A great part of the work relates to countries almost

entirely unknown, even to the best informed persons in our country.

The author, from the important character of his

mission, his intercourse with distinguished civilians and experienced Missionaries, his deliberate stay at each place, his previous familiarity with foreign countries, and his long experience in the board of Missions, enjoyed the highest advantages for gathering ample and correct details for the work. Chapters on the mode of conducting modern mis-

sions; or on the measure of success which has attended the enterprise; on the almost unknown tribes in and around Burmah; and other important subjects are added at the close of the work, and must constitute no small part of its value. The cost of the two volumes will probably not ex-

ceed \$2,50, at which price it will be one of the cheapest works issued from the American press. The pub lishers rely for remuneration rather on a large sale than a high price. A portion of the proceeds of the work are to be appropriated to the Foreign Missionary Board.

The publisher of any paper, giving the above advertisement three inside insertions, shall be entitled to a copy of the work, on application to the publishers.

March 15, 59 Washington street, Boston.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

Instructions for reading both prose and verse, with numerous examples for illustration, and lessons for practice. By John Hall, Principal of the Ellington

OLNEY'S INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY; Fourth Edition. A Practical Introduction to the study of Geography, embellished with maps from steel plates.

and engravings on wood. By J. Olney, A. M. SMILEY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS; a new work for the use of Schools, on the plan of Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography. Illustrated by numerous engravings, and accompanied by a new and beautiful Atlas. By Thomas T. Smiley, A. M., M. D. MARSHALL'S WRITING BOOKS; a new and valua-

ble system of writing, in 4 numbers. CHEEVER'S LATIN ACCIDENCE; revised and enlarged. The above new and valuable School Books, published by the subscribers, are offered to the trade and to teachers, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, in the press, a new and greatly enlarged and improved edition of Olney's Arithmetic, for the use CANFIELD & ROBINS, 180 Main St.

A CARD,

F. HASTINGS would tender his thanks to his A. friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage bestowed on him the past year, and would assure them he is determined to offer such induce. ments as will make it for their interest to continue the same. Prices shall be as low as at any other establishment for goods of equal quality, purchasers themselves being judges. The best attention of all in this concern devoted to customers, and goods in all

cases to prove as represented or they can be returned, N. B. His Stock of Dry Goods is large for the season and will be reduced at a small advance from cost, to make room for a fresh supply. No. 219 Main St. Nearly opposite the Courant

Hartford, Feb. 22d 1839. STAMMERING CURED.

THE following communication is from the Rev. Wm. R. Dewitt, D. D., Harrisburg, Pa. Messrs. Editors :-- Your paper, some time since, contained a notice and recommendation of the institution of Mr. D. F. Newton, for curing impediments in speech, No. 41, North 8th street, Philadelphia .-Two youths of our town, Augustus Burner and Joseph continued the usual length of time. These young gentlemen returned several weeks since. They have not been heard to stammer once since their return, Newton's institution to all afflicted with impediments

in their speech. WM. R. DEWITT. Harrisburg, Jan. 29, 1839.

VINDICATION OF THE BAPTISTS. THE Vindication of the Baptists from the charge I of bigotry, and of embarrassing missionary operations by translating and refusing to transfer in one of their versions of the Scriptures among the heathen the words relating to Baptism. Second edition. By John Dowling, A. M., pastor of the West

Baptist Church of New York. Price 6 1-4 cents.

For sale by CANFIELD & ROBINS. December 1.

W. S. CRANE, DENTIST.

Exchange Buildings, North of State House, REFERENCES-Messrs. E. & J. Parinleys, J. W. Crane, M. D., J. D. Stout, M. D., E. Bryan, New, York. March 31st, 1838.

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company. Office north side of State-House Square, between the

Hartford and Exchange Banks. THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than twentyfive years. It is incorporated with a capital of On-Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested and secured in the best possible manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchandize, Furniture, and Personal Property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most fa-

vorable and satisfactory terms. The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to re-

tain the confidence and patronage of the public. Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office directly to the Secretary; and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Com Eliphalet Terry, Job Allyn,

S. H. Huntington, George Putnam, H. Huntington, Jr. Junius S. Morgan. Albert Day, Ezra White, Jr.

John D. Russ, ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't. JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'ry. March 23, 1838.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated for the purpose of insuring against Loss and Damage by Fire, only. CAPITAL \$200,000.

SECURED and vested in the best possible manner offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices. The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that

its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping The office of the company is in the new Ætna Building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House,

State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance s given for the accommodation of the public. THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE Thomas K. Brace, Stephen Spencer, Thomas Belden. James Thomas, Samuel Tudor, Elisha Peck. Daniel Burgess,

Griffin Stedman, Ward Woodbridge, Henry Kilbourn. Joseph Church, Joseph Morgan, Elisha Dodd, Horatio Alden, Ebenezer Seeley. Jesse Savage, Joseph Pratt.

THOMAS K. BRACE, Pres't. Simeon L. Loomis, Sec'y.

The Ætna Company has Agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be

Hartford, March 30, 1838. HURLBUT & WILLIAMS, PRINTERS.

BOOK & FANCY JOB PRINTING, Neatly executed at the

SECRETARY OFFICE. THIRD STORY, CORNER OF MAIN AND ASYLUM ST. SHOW BILLS, BOOKS. STAGE BILLS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, CHECKS,

CATALOGUES, LABELS BLANKS, &c. &c. HANDBILLS, Will be done to order, at short notice, and on favorable terms.